

WEST Search History

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		<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	\$melanoma or melanom\$	13717
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	\$melanoma or melanom\$	33525
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	neurotoxin\$ or neuro-tox\$ or botulin\$ or botn or botx or botox or bo-tox or btxa or btx or type-a or typea or (type near a)	75353
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 near5 (l1 or l2)	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L3 same (l1 or l2) not l4	149
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L3.clm. and (l1 or l2).clm. not l4	21

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melanoma (mel·a·no·ma) (mel"[schwa]-no'm[schwa]) [*melan-* + *-oma*] a tumor arising from the melanocytic system of the skin and other organs. When used alone, the term refers to malignant melanoma.

acral-lentiginous melanoma, an uncommon type of melanoma, although it is the most common type seen in nonwhite individuals, occurring chiefly on the palms and soles, especially on the distal phalanges of the fingers and toes, often on the tip of the digit or nail fold or bed (*subungual m.*), and sometimes involving mucosal surfaces, such as the vulva or vagina. It typically presents as an irregular, enlarging black macule, which has a prolonged noninvasive stage.

amelanotic melanoma, an unpigmented malignant melanoma.

benign juvenile melanoma, spindle and epithelioid nevus.

benign uveal melanoma, uveal nevus.

Cloudman's melanoma S91, a firm, black subcutaneous tumor originally found at the base of the tail of a female DBA mouse, and proven to be transplantable to, and invariably metastatic in, other DBA mice and BALB/c mice.

Harding-Passey melanoma, a transplantable, nonmetastasizing melanoma originally found on the ear of a brown mouse.

intraocular melanoma, ocular m.

juvenile melanoma, spindle and epithelioid cell nevus.

lenti'go malig'na melanoma, a cutaneous malignant melanoma found most often on the sun-exposed areas of the skin, especially the face, which begins as a circumscribed macular patch of mottled pigmentation, showing shades of dark brown, tan, or black (*lentigo maligna* or *melanotic freckle of Hutchinson*), and enlarges by lateral growth before dermal invasion occurs. This type is the slowest growing, has the least tendency to metastasize, and seems to be the least aggressive form of malignant melanoma. Called also circumscribed precancerous melanosis of Dubreuilh.

malignant melanoma, a malignant neoplasm of melanocytes, arising *de novo* or from a preexisting benign nevus or lentigo maligna, which occurs most often in the skin but also may involve the oral cavity, esophagus, anal canal, vagina, leptomeninges, conjunctivae, or eye. The tumor is classified into four clinical types: superficial spreading m., lentigo maligna m., acral-lentiginous m., and nodular m. Called also melanotic carcinoma, melanoblastoma, and melanocarcinoma.

mucosal melanoma, that occurring on a mucous membrane, chiefly the palate but also elsewhere on the head and neck, genitalia, and esophagus, usually in older women; most are lentiginous, but nodular and superficial spreading melanomas also occur.

nodular melanoma, a type of malignant melanoma arising without a perceptible radial growth phase, most often occurring on the head, neck, and trunk, typically presenting as a uniformly pigmented, elevated, bizarrely colored nodule that enlarges rather rapidly and commonly ulcerates, which may arise *de novo* or from a preexisting malignant melanoma of a different type.

nontumorigenic melanoma, melanoma in the stage of radial growth, when the risk of metastasis is slight; cf. tumorigenic m.

ocular melanoma, **ocular malignant melanoma**, malignant melanoma arising from the structures of the eye, usually the choroid, ciliary body, or iris, and occurring most often in the fifth and sixth decades of life; the most common site of metastasis is the liver, hepatic metastasis being followed rapidly by death.

subungual melanoma, acral-lentiginous melanoma occurring in the nail fold or bed; called also melanotic whillow.

superficial spreading melanoma, the most common type of malignant melanoma, characterized by a period of radial growth atypical of melanocytes in the epidermis, usually associated with a lymphocytic cellular host response that is sometimes accompanied by partial or complete regression of the radial growth phase; deeply invasive growth (vertical growth) is superimposed on the radial phase. It occurs most often on the lower leg or back, usually presenting as a small pigmented macule to a slightly palpable flat lesion that assumes an irregular outline on enlargement.

tumorigenic melanoma, melanoma in the stage of vertical growth, when the risk of metastasis becomes significant; cf. nontumorigenic m.

uveal melanoma, **uveal malignant melanoma**, the most common type of ocular malignant melanoma, consisting of overgrowth of uveal melanocytes and often preceded by a uveal nevus.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	20040220100	1
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<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	target\$.clm. and botulinum.clm. and melanoma.clm.	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	14 and melanoma\$	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	15 and melanoma\$	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	17 and (skin or administer\$ or transdermal\$ or patch)	2

END OF SEARCH HISTORY